NUMBER 130,

## GLOOMY ENDING.

Review of English Politics For the body in the world than the house of com-Past Week.

GLADSTONIANS DISAPPOINTED.

The Conservative Victory in Brighton the Cause of It.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S BAD ROUT.

His Character Not Such as Would Stand the Test.

BRADLAUGH ABOVE REPROACH.

Described as a Consciention; and Painstaking Worker In the House of Commons-All Obstacles

Overcome.

side on Rue de la Paix. English Political Review. (Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.) LONDON, Oct. 26 .- | New York Herald chard stag hounds in the forest of Fontaine-Cable-Special to THE BRE. 1-The week ends blesu was the most successful and brought in disappointment and gloom for the Giadtogether a large number of distinguished stonians. The most sanguine among them visitors. Amongst them were Michael Epmust begin to see that there is no vitality in prusia, master of the hounds; Comte and their cause. Occasionally there is a flicker of life, but it vanishes the moment any sus-Comtesse Louis De Montesquieu, Comte Antained exertion is called for. Everybody adtoine De Gondant, Baron De Carman, Marmits that the event decided yesterday at quis d'Harcourt, Comtesse De Haussonville, Brighton was a fair test. The home rulers Comte and Comtesse Louis d'Harcourt, exerted themselves to the utmost. Issues Comte, Comtesse and M'lles. De Motorison, were put before the electors with great full-Vicomte and Vicomtesse De Dampieare, ness. The Irish members of parliament Comtesse De Cosse, Mmes. Gillois, Gillon flocked to their constituency and went round and Dollfus, Vicomte Desmorters Merinville, about it day and night with a bell, which M. and Mme. Hosen, Conite and Comtesse sometimes must have caused them to be mis-

take part in it. Until the radicals get these

a set here and there by luck or chance, but

servatives' position. Even when Gladstone

not tell you. He has a vague idea that it

was something about Ireland. The very

in mystery, but he did produce a scheme and

neither more nor less. Whenever they are

called upon to pronounce judgment on the

That was the point on which the Brighton

election turned, and 2,507 majority for a

conservative was the result, although their

candidate was an inexperienced and indif-

ferent speaker and by no means popular at

first. There was cone thing which helped

him greatly-he had character. Sir Robert

Peel now knows better than he did before

the value of character in English public

life. Many a man before him has found it

out when too late. The public may forgive

political inconsistencies, but they turn aside

from a dubious personal record. Sir Robert

away golden opportunities, and dissipated

a magnificent patrimony. When he

number of their men being removed by

The Gladstonians have been more fortu

nate in this respect. It is to be hoped that

they are not to lose a very well known mem-

ber of their party in Mr. Bradlaugh. I am

far enough from agreeing with many of the

opinions on special and religious questions

held by Bradiaugh, but as a politician I do

not believe that there is a more upright or

more conscientious man alive to-day. I have

often seen him take a course which was

directly opposed to his own interests, but

I have never seen him do any under-

absolutely to be trusted, and he will take no

part in discreditable laws of parliamentary

obstruction or mean intrigue. More than

once I have known him to incur great un-

popularity with his party simply by adhering

honestly to an understanding he had made

with the government on some detail of busi-

ness. He cannot be builfied into doing what

he believes to be a dishonorable or even un-

above board with his transactions. Of how

many leading men in parliament whose pre-

tentions are standing much greater than

Bradlaugh's could as much as this be truth-

fully said? I should be sorry to have to

reckon them up. I have served on com-

dresses himself. That

secret of his success in the house

having thoroughly matured the question.

He never wastes the time of the house.

look well from the outside, now have a genu-

me respect for his character as well as for

hand or unfair thing. His word

illness or death.

appeals to the great body

his fellow-countrymen to send

Peel has lowered a great name, throw

Cospand, M. and Mme. Duimny. taken for the muffingman. Gladstone wrote Parisian behemianism has met with a sad a letter and Whitbread made a speech, but loss in the destruction of the famous greall was worse than useless, for the conservanouilleric, at a chateau on the Scine near tive candidate was returned by a much larger Bougiral. It was here that Gramont Cadermajority than any of his friends had anticirouse and Prince Demidoff and scores of pated. Sir Robert Peel is left to realize the young Americans and Englishmen used to painful truth that when he went over to the evel on Sundays with the fascinating mes-Gladstonians he changed once too often. dames les degraffes of the period. The fa-The Irish M. P.'s may perhaps come mous grenoullerie of the chateau is no more. to the conclusion that their cause might The famous floating ballroom, where conhave prospered better if they had held aloof teurs, each with a frisky conteuruse on his from the contest. English constituencies arm chaued avec sa chaconne, used to gamwill not stand being dictated to by Parnellbol and play; the grenoullerie where many a ite emissaries. The Brighton people have solid father of a family once aired his wild effectually stopped the clapper of the home oats, has been burnt to the rule bell. These are truths which he who runs water's edge. What a loss to the may read. The great body of people do not young and frolicksome folks, who believe in home rule. They distrust a party on summer Sundays congregate at the chatwhich stakes all its future upon it. They teau and Bougiral. revolt against breaking up the aucient par-

The newly elected socialist deputy for liament of the country into a half dozen Montlucon has been pretty well chaffed by fragments and they are sick unto death of the press for the promise he made to wear the whole Irish controversy and of all who his blouse in the chamber. He has written a letter to Jeune Republique, in which he facts well into their minds they may snatch says that his electors do not wish him to disguise himself for the opening sitting, but to they will make no permanent progress, and go to the house with his blouse outside his they will not shake the strength of the conovercoat. Upon this occasion he will not wear sapots, but boots, but he does not rings the bell no one pays any attention. promise that they shall have pointed toes and flat heels. He will from Never did any speech of a great public man fall so flat as that at Southport. Ask any- time to time leave his blouse at would never think of it. During the election campaign be appeared once before a meeting fact that Gladstone dare not unfold his plan without his blouse, but the electors would of home rule is ruinous to his party. It is not not hear him speak. They cried out, "No as if he had never unfolded the plan. Then no! this is not right, so Thivrier means to everything might have been left surrounded stick to his resolutions and make his first aupearance in the Palais Bourbon in his the nation decided that it meant separation, blouse. After that he says he will see what circumstances may dictate, but he does not think it will come to wearing clawhammers. same project they will condemn it again.

bungled neck and crop into the street. Now

he is always sure of a good audience, and

the cheers which greet him come quite as

much from the conservative benches as from

those on the liberal side. There is no fairer

triffe with it. If it did not listen to Brad-

laugh sooner it was partly because he threw

himself hendlong against it and rashly set it

at deflance. There were misunderstandings

on all sides, but Bradlaugh has lived them

down, and I venture to express the hope that

a long and useful career still lies before

PARISIAN POINTS.

Happenings of Interest at the French Capital,

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Oct. 26.—[New York Herald Cable

-Special to THE BEE. |-It has been rather a

fatal week for Paris. Metro was buried to-

day, Record will be buried to-morrow, and

October is the spring of winter, and the

weather has been so fickle and changeable-

Siberian blasts succeeding a tropical sun and

a cold drizzle effacing its warmth, all within

a few hours-that the greatest variety ap-

pears in the costumes of men and women.

Furs and summer apparel are seen side by

The hunting and shooting season is now in

full swing, and the first meet of the Fran-

Comtesse De Gramant d'Astor, Comte and

Emile Angier's funeral will soon follow.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

The new armor-plated cruiser Jean Bart was launched on Thursday at Rochefort. She is 320 feet long and has a capacity of 4,162 tons, with 8,000-horse power engines. She is expected to steam nineteen knots per hour. She will carry four cannons of 16 centimeters, six of 14 centimeters and four quick firing cannons of 47 millimeters, besides six revolving cannons and six torpedo tubes. The Jean Bart was commenced in 1882 and will cost 7,081,000 francs. Of this sum 4,600,000 are for the construction of the hull, 2,200,000 francs for the machinery and the rest for the arma-

Baron Haussemann is preparing an edition of memoirs in four volumes. Messonier is at work on a large picture representing the aphotheosis of France.

to parliament they reply: "You have had Prince Murat and Miss Caldwell will be your chance and abused it. We have no married October 29 in the church of St. further need of your services." Character Pierre de Chaillot. is nothing, some foolish people say. It is Jules Ferry has written a long preface to

upon this assumption that Sir Charles Dilke, work on Tonquin shortly to be published we are told, is coming forward for parliaby an anonymous author. ment again. In that case the lesson which Carnot is thinking of shortly visiting he asks for he will most surely receive. The conservatives have had to defend a great many of their seats owing to an unusual

Foulon and the Medeiterranen squadron. He might take advantage of the occasion to go to Algeria.

#### STEVENS' POOR SUCCESS. He Returns to Zanzibar Without

Having Found Stanley. pyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] ZANZIBAR, Oct. 26 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Stevens, of the New York gift enterprise concern, who was sent out here to find Stanley amidst a grand flourish of trumpets, has returned to Zanzibar after a five months' trip up the country, and presents a very dispondent and wasted out appearance. He has had fever on and off all the time he has been away, and it returns to him now almost daily. He seems very tired of having had to purchase and throw away among the wild tribes of western Iudia so many bales of cotton goods to no purpose. He brings absolutely news. He has been no further than Bordoise and has not even heard Stanley's name mentioned during all the time that he has been away, the greater part of which has been passed in reflection on his bad luck at Kilima fair act. He is straightforward and out and

## THE PRINCE AND CLARA. All Arrangements Completed for

Their Coming Marriage. [Conuright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Oct. 26.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-All arrange mittees with Bradlaugh and have never failed to remark not only the great acuteness ments for the marriage of Clara Huntington he displays in sifting facts, but the imto Prince Hatzfeldt have been completed, and mense industry he brings to bear upon the in thirty-six hours the twain will be one. investigation of any subject to which he adspent an hour with the prince this evening. He was in excitingly happy humor and expressed surprise that the Heraid should give commons. He rarely speaks without the marriage so much prominence until told that every American woman took more or less interest in it and not a few men did like-Thus it comes to pass that many who had a wise on account of the prominence of Mr bitter prejudice against him on account of Huntington. Prince Hatzfeldt's mother arsome passages in his career which did not rived yesterday. She is one of the ladies in waiting on Empress Frederick. The prince's father will be unable to attend the wedding his ability. Did any man ever effect such a on account of illness. Admission to the ora change of feeling of the house towards himtory at Brompton will be by card and few A few weeks ago Bradlaugh was except relatives will be present. Almost im hastled ignominiously out of it, seized by mediately after the ceremony the Prince and policemen, dragged through the hall and Princess matifeldt will leave for Italy.

# BISMARCK'S PROJECT,

Manœuvering For the Support of mons. It will listen to any man who has England and Turkey. anthing genuine to say and who does not

SHOWERING GIFTS ON SOPHIE.

She Receives Rare Jewels From Her Mother and Humbert, of Italy.

VICTORIA NOT SO GENEROUS.

The Usual India Shawl and a Book or Two Her Presents.

DEMANDING TARIFF REDUCTION.

Socialists Ask the Reichstag to |Put All Provisions on the Free List-Electoral Reform Demandcd-Freytag's Book.

A Brace For the Dreibund. [Copyright 1889 by New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Oct. 26.—The proposed conference between Bismarck, Consul Kalnoky and Premier Crispi has been delayed until after Emperor William's visit to Turkey.

The political importance of the event is not now denied. Bismarck's project is to construct a second defensive line behind the driebund, consisting England and Turkey, not committed by treaty to the special purposes of the central European alliance, but linked by kindred interests. Hence he is maneuvering to commit Lord Salisbury to a new treaty with Turkey relating to the permanent occupation of Egypt.

Bismarck's project in regard to the Balkan settlement, as communicated to the czar, has led to the temporary cessation of hostile Russian intrigues. The czar has certainty consented to permit the chancellor to try to realize some modus vivendi, holding himself free to resume independent action in the

event of the scheme failing. News of the arrival of the imperial party aboard the Hohenzollern in the Pirause was telegraphed here this afternoon. The telegrams state that heavy weather was encountered and the empress was prostrated with seasickness. The king and queen of Greece and the crown prince received the imperial party at the entrance to the harbor. After landing, the party took the train for Athens, and on arrival there drove to the palace in state carriages. The route was lined with troops and an immense throng gave an ovation to the imperial party.

Princess Sophie's already marvelous jewel dower has been enhanced by her mother adding a diamond and ruby cross, an heirloom in the English royal family which was first worn by Princess Charlotte, of Wales.

Queen Victoria's presents do not figure prominently. The consist of the usual Indian shawls, whereof she seems to have a ready store, a narrow diamond necklace and number of books

In contrast is King Humbert's present. sent through the prince of Naples. It consists of diamonds valued at 300,000 marks. Prince Bismarck's earliest turn to Berlin will be on Thurs improbable

the reichstag debate will demand his presence till the socialist law is discussed. Count Herbert, before starting, went to Friedrichsruhe, accompanied by the Turkish minister, Kıamil Pasha, who waited on memoranda to prepare the sultan to talk with the German emperor. Bismarck gave Kiamil a long conference, but refused him written memoranda. He also advised Kiamil that the interviews between the sultan and Emperor William must not proceed through an interpreter unless he be a member of

the Sultan's council. The alteration of the socialist law is no approved by any section of the reichstag excepting the conservatives. The nationals and centralists disfavor the permanent duration of the law as depriving the house of its present controlling power to amoud the law every two years. In order to sweeten the proposal the government modifies some of its strictest provisions. Thus, a newspaper, now suppressed for one offensive article will be stopped after two offences. The power of the police to cancel the licenses of taverns frequented by socialists is abolished. Further, a meeting does not require previous police sand tion, though it will remain liable to closure It is probable that the majority will reject the permanent bill and that a substitute of

five years' duration will be passed. The progressists made a motion that newspaper illegally suppressed shall have the right to obtain damages if the suppres sion should be cancelled. There is small

chance of its acceptance. The progressists also moved an amendment to the electoral law aiming to render difficult electoral frauds and unjust pressure upon

electors. This will not be adopted. The conservatives and national liberals profess to be indignant at the bare suspicion that electoral frauds are possible.

The National Zeitung, referring to the demand of progressists that voting tickets be delivered in closed envelopes, advises the majority to refuse to even discuss and simiiar motions.

The socialists in the reichstag have moved for the abolition of the duties on all provisions.

Though there is abundant proof of terrible pressure on the poor, caused by the existing tariffs, it is improbable that the reichstag will grant relief, though it is certain the food question will be a prominent factor in the coming election. A section of the na tional liberals will support the progressists demands for 'the abolition of the pori duties.

Freytag's book on the late Emperor Frederick has created a sensation. Prior to its publication Bismarck advised, but die insist upon the suppression of certain passages. His complaisance is attributed to Freytag's disclosures of the unwise interference of the empress. Another passage grateful to Bismarck describes Frederick as affleted with morbid moods and old in mind and body long before the fatal disease at tacked him. His vital energy, the book declares, was no longer befitting the heir to the imperial crown. He often thought to abdicate in favor of his son.

The steamer Vulcan, attached to Wiss-man's expelition, has been wrecked on the east African coast and a number of the crew were killed by the natives. The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair weather. Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota—Fair, warm:

except slightly cooler in Dakota.

MATAAFA IS KING.

Tamasese's Followers Dissatisfied— Rumors of a Battle. San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The Associated press correspondent at Apia, under the date of October 9, confirms the election of Mataafa

as the king of Samoa by the chiefs of various It was expressly provided that Mataafa should serve as king only until the agreement entered into by the three foreign powers should go into effect, then if necessary a

new election would be held. Tamasese's followers did not signify their assent to the election.

The correspondent also states that a number of Tamasesc's followers on island Savaii made ar attack on some of Mataafa's fol

When the news of this attack was received Mataafa sent word to his people at the place where the trouble occurred to demand that

the guilty parties be delivered to them. The correspondent adds: The excitement has been increased here by the fact that one hundred of Matasfa's followers are now leaving Apia for Savail, where they will be joined by others. Their intention is to burn the houses of the Tamasese men if the parties who attacked their friends are not given up peaceably. It is not improbable that the expedition may result in an open conflict between the forces of Mataafa and Tamasese

at Savali. Commander Woodward, of the United States steamer Adams, was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa. He discredits the cable dispatch from Sidney about a battle between the native forces of Samoa. He does not know of any of Mataafa's followers having gone to Savali, and says there were no indications of trouble when he left Apia.

#### A ROYAL CONFIDENCE MAN. Baron Reuter Bilked By the Brother

of the Sun. London, Oct. 26.—There is loud lamentations among the possessors of Persian bank shares, for the news comes from St. Petersburg that the shah presented to a set of favored Russians precisely the same monopoly for a bank which Baron Reuter secured from his highness here, and so there are already two big companies in the field.

Baron Reuter is furious. Sixteen years ago, on the occasion of the shah's last visit, the baron paid the expenses of a costly jaunt and got concessions which would have been worth millions if the royal confidence man had not repudiated every one of them the moment he set foot again in his own dominions.

During his last visit, it is now said, the shah found the baron's duns rather troublesome, and to quiet him gave him a lot of choice concessions. It looks now as though the shah had repudiated this agreement as he did the first, and that the baron is again the victim of sharp practice.

#### THE FIERY HUNS. Austria's Black and Yellow Flung Into the Ditch.

BUDA PESTE, Oct. 26,-In the lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day Herr Iranjo, leader of the extreme left, moved that impeachment proceedings be instituted against Heron Fejervary, the Hungarian minister of national defense, on account of dissatisfaction at his reply to the interpellation submitted n the chamber regarding the recent hoisting of the black and yellow flag during the manœuvres at Monor, Hungary.

The day before the emperor went to Monor in September to superintend the mancoveres of the Hauover cavairy, the quartermaster general decided that the house which was serving as headquarters for the general staff should be marked with a yellow and black flag. There was some murmuring in the town at this display of the Austrian 1mperial colors, but the explanation was that the colors had not been used as an emblem, but as a signal. On the following night the flag was torn down by unknown hands and flung into the ditch. The emperor, when he heard of the incident, felt deeply offended. and in receiving the authorities of the town told them he hoped the author of the "shameful outrage" would be detected and punished.

#### THE CRONIN TRIAL. Livery Man Dinan's Testimony Bodes

Ill For Coughlin. CHICAGO, Oct. 26 .- Whn the Cronin trial was resumed this morning the first witness was County Physician Todd. He testified that only Dr. Egbert, his assistant, and him self had the combination to the vault in which the plate with the false teeth taken from Dr. Cronin's mouth was kept. He (Dr. Todd) had not entered the vault since Dr. Cronin's death.

Dr. D. G. Moore, who was present at the autopsy, was called, and described the wounds and marks of identification on the

After Dr. Moore had testified at great length and minuteness as to the wounds on Dr. Cronin's body, the defense moved to exclude his testimony on the ground that he had read verbatim the report of the trial made by the Associated press in this morning's papers which gave the testimony of Dr. Egbert. They argued that the physician read this knowing he was to testify, and that the order of the court excluded witnesses while testimony was being taken, yet the reading of testimony bad precisely the same effect as the hearing of it. After considerable argument on both sides Judge Mc-Connell said he did not believe he could enforce the rule and added:

"If it were possible for me to ask the proprietors of newspapers not to publish these accounts, I should unquestionably do that, but of course no such request would be respected. In this day of wide news-paper circulation and verbatim redo not ports. see that the court can do more than to simply exclude witnesses from the room, but the court appreciates that that does not amount to anything at all. The motion was consequently overruled and the doctor's testimony

stands. The next witness was Patrick Dinan, the livery stable keeper. He testified to the facts in regard to the biring of the horse and buggy from him by Dan Coughlin on the day that Dr. Cronin was murdered, substantially as they have heretofore been published. Witness said Coughlin told him he wanted the horse for a friend. This friend of Coughlin's witness said came about ? o'clock and drove north with the buggy in the direction of Cronin's residence. This is the buggy and horse which carried Dr. Cronin to the Carlson cottage, where he was murdered. Dinan also testified that when he went to the station next morning to report the suspicious happenings of the night before he was met by Coughlin, who cautioned him to say nothing about the hiring of the buggy, as it was known that he and Cronin were not good friends and it might get him (Coughlin) into trouble.

After a long and severe cross-examination of Dinan by Mr. Forrest, of counsel for the defense, in which the witness was not at all confused, the court adjourned till Monday

# THE ZALINSKI

An Interview With a Famous Belgian Engineer.

VIEWS OF GENERAL BRIALMONT.

He Doesn't Think It Could Hurt His Fortifications.

IT HAS TOO SHORT A RANGE.

Something About the Defenses of

the Meuse Valley.

The First Great War Which Occurs in Europe Will Be Followed By a Cutting Down of Armaments.

General Brialmont's Views. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-In spite of the ceaseless work which weighs on his brain and swallows up his time, General Brialmont, the far-famed military engineer and writer, who has made and unmade fortifications, just as Warwick made and unmade kings, was at home to-day to a representative of the Herald, who was detailed to get as exhaustive an opinion as possible regarding the new Zalinski gun.

"Has the new Zalinski gun made you feel uneasy about your fortifications, general?" I inquired when I tound myself seated beside a short, stout, thick-set, gray-haired and gray-mustached gentleman.

"Oh, is Zalenski the inventor? I didn't know. I haven't been reading the papers at all of late. Captain Zalenski was here in the summer, but we couldn't meet, as I had buried myself in the country in order to work in peace. I was sorry then not to have seen him, but I am still sorrier because he could bave given me about his gun lots of those technical bits of information which can't be expected from reports of daily all round newspapers. But never mind; let's see what the Herald says."

A slight smile gradually stole over his genial face as General Brialmont pursued the able reports of the Vesuvius gun trial. "To speak the truth," he broke out at last,

'I can't at first sight see anything very starting about this. Why, the Germans, French, and we ourselves have been loading our guns with explosives for a long time. The Germans and ourselves use gun cotton, and the French that much talked of meline. It is natural that the Americans, who have hitherto solely experimented upon dynamite, should be surprised at the result obtained from it. It is a novelty for them: it is not for us. We have reached that stage of discovery and gone beyond it long ago. You see, the United States are a good deal backward in military matters. They are a great nation, greatly ahead of the world in physical and many other That they should a long way behind us in military matters is unavoidable. A nation's genius is shaped by its wants, and America does not want such military efficiency as we do." Looking over the newspaper cutting again, which he read with the ease of a welltrained English scholar, General Brialmont admitted that the Vesuvius trial was very satisfactory in its way, and, if considered as

an immovable implement of warfare, the Zalinski air gun was some improvement upon it, and might be turned to good account. He spoke almost literally in the words used by Commander Goodrich, as reported by the Herald's representative at Newport, although he did not as much as suspect the commander's remarks. "The new gun might be of good service for

the defense of harbors and narrow passes, and might even supersede the torpedo system, but would not answer for the defense of the Scheldt. Of course, its high price would be no objection to its introduction in Europe, where things have reached such a plight that France expends 80,000,000 francs per annum on her army. The pounds, shillings and pense question is not of the slightest account, at least it it is not for the time being. But, mark me, that isn't going to last very long. These bloated European armaments have been but an accidental chapter in the world's history. We can't bear the strain for many years more. It is peyond all human possibilities. The very first conditions of peace will be laid down by the victors as soon as the European armies meet, and on whatever side victory may rest there will be a general and immense cutting down of the military strength, and we shall have no more in our age of whole nations turned into permanent camps."

Coming from such lips, such a confession has something very remarkable and solemn about it. Let the readers of the Herald re member that General Brialmont is as thick and thin a partisan of warfare, a downright believer in its social necessity, and of as pronounced greatness in the military profession as I ord Wolsey himself.

Returning to the Zalinski gun, General

Brialmont said that thoroughly technical information as to the working of the air reservoirs and other details might perhaps after his opinion or strengthen it in some measure as to its efficiency for harbor defense. "But," he added, "one point which seems to me al ready and completely settled is that fortifications have nothing to fear from the offensive capacities of this new implement. In the first place a mile and a quarter range won't do in the least. I do not believe in the usefulness of the exaggerated ranges at tained by some of Krupp's and Debange's gigantic thunderers, which are made to throw shells at a distance of eighteen kiloneters, over twelve miles. The Ger man and French military authorities will, when the time comes, find out that they have been nursing illusions in hoping to aim usefully from such a distance, and that it is merely a wholesale waste of powder and shot. Three or four miles is all that is practicable and that's wanted, but the Zalinski mile and a quarter gun won't do, and, even if it did, I don't see how a pneumatical gun could be moved about and brought in front of a fortress. How are the reservoirs to be supplied in the field! How are the engines, generators, and all the kind of necessary paraphernalia to be carried about miles and miles and comfort ably installed in the midst of the battles of a campaign? It passes my conception. But even in admitting this enormous difficulty to be overcome, a dynamite gun would not afford any cause of anxiety to a fortified town, yet just look at these," and handling a piece of concrete about square five inches thick, the general went on: "This is the material I am using in the

construction of the fortifications of the Meuse valley. It is a compound of siliceous shingle, gravel taken from the bed of the Meuse, and a Portland cement saw working on this small bit of concrete requires twelve hours to cut into it a depth of three centimeteres, less than one inch and a quarter, and the blade of the saw wears out one inch of its own material in the process. Now, the walls and roofings of our fortresses are being made of such concrete to a thickness of three yards or more. The guns in the foats will be protected by my iron cupalos, about twenty-four inches thick. Under such a cover the beseiged will be able to take sight at the most terribic fire, which, in the present condition of artillery, could be poured upon them, and their guns will be as safely shielded as they are in armories during a season of peace. The biggest shells and most violent explosions, were they ten times as powerful as Zalinski's projectiles, could hardly make so much as an impression upon such protective material. THEY ARE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE | Our forts will be indestructible. I am not certain that the monsters of artillery might not play great havoc still on the stronghold of Metz, or that of Antwerp, which are not up to the very latest principles of military architecture, but I dare say they will probably be made as completely dynamite proof as the Meuse defenses. In fact, I intend

> In the course of the conversation the general intimated that at the next trial of navai strength Germany will surprise the world by its superiority on sea just as much as it has surprised it by the crushing superiority of its land forces. "I don't think " he said "that the Vaterland has abler sailors than either France or England, but they have far better machinery,

urging the matter myself in the case of Aut-

werp as soon as we have completed the

Meuse work, which, by the bye, the king

found in splendid progress yesterday, and

which will be ready by the end of next year

for putting the artillery into position."

and machinery is the thing nowadays." Indeed, the forward strides which the Ger man navy has made and is still secretly making, have, according to General Brialmont, rendered Germany practically mistress of the Baltic, and the czar, if he should put his strength against William It, in that direction will be nowhere. General Brialmont doesn't expect that the next European fight, when it does ocour, will be a protracted one, while, at the same time, his words seem to imply that Russia's land forces will command an immense advantage from their staying powers: "When, as in Germany and France, the whole nation is called out in battle, it can't afford a lengthy struggle. It is in too great haste to get back to its fields, its daily pursuits, its bread winning, its literature, its peace of mind, but Russia, which is quite differently constituted and belongs to another degree of civilization, can go on hammering away at its foes until doomsday." Such is General Brialmont's view.

## GERMANY'S ROYAL FAMILY.

They Receive a Very Cordial Welcome to Athens.

1889 by James Gordon Bennett, ATHENS, Oct. 26 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Any doubt about the reception which would be given to the emperor and empress of Germany has been settled by their arrival here. The utmost enthusiasm has prevailed throughout the city, and wherever the German guests appeared they were greeted with cheers The emperor and empress of Germany were accompanied by the king and queen of Greece, the prince and princess of Wales and the exprowitch. They arrived here at half past 4 o'clock. The emperor of Germany wore the uniform of a general in the German army. The royal party was met at the station by the tricoupis and the metropolitan of Athens and a brilliant assembly composed of ambassadors and ministers, with attaches and secretaries of legations, members of the Greek government, high officials and members of the royal household. Prominent among these were the French ambassador extraordinary, Count Montalon, the new American minister, Snowden. Prince and Princess Soutzo, Baroness Kosjeck, Lady Monson, Mme. Dragoumis, Mme. Vlaches, Mmc. Trawberberg, Mmc. Theocheri, Mine, Supountzakis and Mine, Anargyre. The empress were a handsome dress of light green, trimmed with light pink flowers, with cuffs of dark green velvet, bonnet, trimmed with pink, and brooch of rubies, diamonds and pearls. The queen of Greece wore a pretty costume of cream and gold. Before leaving the station the mayor of Athens presented the emperor with an address of welcome, and the empress with a magnificent bouquet. The emperor of Germany, king of Greece, duke of Sparta, prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor then inspected the guard honor. The crowds surrounding the station cheered vociferously. The royal party entered carriages and drove to the palace by the way of the Rue d'Hermes, which was crowded with people from wall to wail On their arrival at the palace they were greeted by Princess Sophie and her mother, Empress Frederick, the king and queen of

Denmark and Count Henry Bismarck. The streets about the palace were filled with people. The emperor of Germany and the royal party came out upon the balcony. The emperor repeatedly raised his helmet and saluted the crowds in answer to their cheers. The whole town was lighted to-night and a magnificent torchlight procession paraded the streets. The acropolis was lighted up with red fires producing a glorious effect. Mayors and corporation officials from different parts of Greece, accompanied by soldiers bearing torches, proceeded to the palace. The emperor of Germany and king of Greece addressed the populace. The whole front of the palace was lighted up by 100,000 Chinese ianterns, which were principally made by convicts in the various prisons of Athens. The fact that the Russian embassy was the only one that failed to hoist the German flag caused some comment.

The sight of the acropotis under changing colored bengal lights is a vision of beauty for and away beyond the power of description

The Lord Mayor of London's Request London, Oct. 25 .- The London court of aldermen having declined to accede to the request of Lord Mayor-elect Sir Henry Isaacs, that, out of regard for the views of his co-religionists, he be permitted to walk on the occasion of the coming lord mayor's procession, which this year falls on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, a compromise has been reached. Sir Henry will walk through the Jewish portion and then re-enter the carriage.

#### The San Francisco Launched. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.-The new cruises San Francisco was successfully launched to-day at the ship yard of the Union Iron works, this city, in the presence of a large crowd of people. The cruiser was christened by two young ladies, daughters of Commodore E. Benham and Henry T. Scott, of the

iron works. The vessel will not be ready

for a trial trip before next spring.

# THE PAN-AMERICANS.

The Triune Congress Extended the Freedom of Omaha.

A TRAIN OF ROYAL SPLENDOR.

The Delightful Ride From Iowa to

the Gate City.

SOUTH OMAHA ALSO VISITED Welcomed With Lavish Hospitality

at the Paxton.

A NIGHT AT THE THEATRE.

Close of the Day With a Visit to the Illuminated Bee and New York Life Insurance Buildings.

Bound For Omaha.

At the Sioux City depot yesterday morning were assembled the haut ton as well as the canaille of the city, to wave the southern guests a last farewell. Society ladies were here without number, provident mammas with eligible daughters, and during the little time left before the departure of the train many of the fair ones were introduced to the courteous cavaliers of old Castile. Per haps a greater crowd than this was never gathered together in Sioux City before, and an excitement, that was infectious seemed to pervade the very air. Men crowded and jostled each other in their eagerness to get next to the cars as the distinguished visitors filed aboard; the small boy was numerous, loud and pestiferous; he cheered for America, guyed the band and hocted at the soldiers. The two bands made the air resound in their emulous strains, and indeed the picture was one well calculated to enthuse and stimulate old and young. It was a stirring scene, full of shifting color and mingling form. The special train started exactly on time. No formalities were indulged in when the distinguished guests were received, and every one settled himself for a pleasant journey to the metropolis of Nebraska.

The Special Train.

The train was the finest and most complete hat has ever been coupled. It was made up of six patatial Puliman cars, the most elaborate and magnificent ever constructed. All are illuminated by incandescent electric lights. The library car, the "Esperanza," is a model of beauty. It is finished in gold and bronze, and appointed as a library, with smoking and lounging rooms, apartments for cards, barber shop, bath-room, buffet and writing. In this car is located a dynamo, by means of which the train of six cars is illuminated with electric lights, and which harges storage batteries under the cars, capable, when charged, of running the light for ten hours without the use of the dynamo. From this dynamo are lighted the signal lights on rear of the train; and from it, also is established the current from which may be lighted, at pleasure, in each section of the lifferent cars, portable lights, of eight-candle power, for individual use.

The "Windsor"-the dining car, is finished n oak and olive green, with a scating capacity

for forty-one people. The sleepers "Columbus" and "Washington" are finished in satin-wood, mahogany and royal purple with maroon hangings, while the "Japan" and "India" are finished in satin-wood, mahogany and turquoise blue, with purple, garnet and lazuli hangings. The drawing rooms are exquisite. Their finish is ivory, gold, topaz and maroon. Hot and cold water is supplied by air pressure from tanks beneath, and baths are connected with the toilet rooms in all the sleepers. The air pump which forces the hot and cold water is located beneath the "esparanzor." The train is pulled by engine 1053 of the great Pennsylvania railroad. The engine has hauled the train ever since it started, a distance of 3,000 miles, and it has nearly the same distance to cover before its

pilgrimage comes to an end. Coming down yesterday, on the Omaha road, the train was preceded by one of the road's fastest engines, acting as a pilot. Engine 1053 is the admiration of railroad men all along the route. She is a veritable

beauty. The regular crew is as follows: S. Hart, engineer; J. Turr, fireman; George Deele, baggage master; G. F. Ege, Pullman conductor; porters, J. P. Luckett, T. R. Jackson, A. R. Clements, J. R. Brooks, C. Mutin; dining car conductor, B. Wyrick; Waiters, J. and G. Bailey, G. Lart, W. Woods, H. Mercer, Chef de Cuisme, William Seldon, with three assistants. D. A. Duncan, superintendent of the Pullman Dining

Car company, is also with the party. So marvelous a train, such magnificent management, has never been excelled in the annals of the railroad world. These are due, first, to unequalled equipment of the great Pennsylvania road, which has been the wonder of the delegates, and next to the superintendence and direction of F. W. Draper, in whom this company finds a most remarkable and worthy representative. There was nothing which the tourists desired to know that he could not tell them. There was no comfort which they desired that he had not anticipated. In connection with the road, Mr. Draper proved beyond cavil the excellence and perfection to which the great Pennsylvania route had carried its personally conducted system of excursions, of which, this was indeed the crowning

triumph. The Omaha committee was provided by General Manager Burt, of the C. St. P. M. & O., with a special car which was attached to the train at Sioux City. Mr. Burt, who accompanied the Omaha committee, was assiduous in his attention to the party, especially in his general direction of the train

as it passed over his road. The Indian Danc 2.

In forty five minutes after the train left Sioux City it pulled up at Pender, forty miles below, where, by special arrangement, a party of Omaha and Winnebago Indians, bucks, squaws, papooses and dogs had as sembled to furnish a quarter of an hour's diversion for the visitors.

Everybody alighted and went out onto

he open plain where the aboriginees had pitched their tepees and cleared away the dead grass for the dance of peace. It was a nondescript terpsionoorean display, but apparently greatly pleased the distinguished delegates. Around a huge drum, crouched upon their haunches, and radiant in flaming blankets, brass feathers, were gathered a sad remnant of the mighty Omahas and Winnebagoes There was Wabposhahor, or the One-Eyec Horse, in full dress, a tattered soldier's overcoat, scarlet sash, plug hat, crow's-wing crest, and musket. Morlochhegah, Kalche